

Bay Area

# health Liberation news

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## IMPEACH--NEW ELECTIONS

As we were going to the press, word came that President (still) Nixon had agreed to give the "Watergate Tapes" to Judge Sirica. Our original story for this space was an account of the energetic plans to push for Nixon's impeachment, and a list of upcoming meeting, actions, etc. Given this latest development, we don't know now what will happen to those plans. We do know some things however. We know that this past four days have been one of the most grave crises in our history, and that the American people were really angry, and we still are. The implication is that because Nixon released the tapes, he is no longer a criminal, and need not be removed from office. This does not take into account the possibility that the tapes may be doctored, and more important, the criminal results of his policies-- millions murdered in Indochina, U.S. responsibility for the Chile coup, the employment of criminals to disrupt the 1972 elections, the massive cuts in health and welfare programs, and the lies, lies, lies told to all of us for years! We also question the kind of system which puts crooks like Nixon and Agnew into power, and for whose interests they really work.

There are two concrete things which are for sure going to happen. First, Casper Weinberger, Nixon HEW appointee, will be speaking at the American Public Health Association Convention on Monday, Nov. 5 at 9am. MCHR and other groups are organizing a picket and boycott of his speech, and people are needed to work on it. Call the office to volunteer. Also, the National Lawyers Guild is filing a suit with the Supreme Court to invalidate the 1972 elections, based on the premise that if people had known of Nixon's illegal acts, they never would have voted for him. Call 285-5066 to get a plaintiff card to sign and join the suit. Finally, we urge all of our readers to listen to KPFA-fm radio and KQED Channel 9 news for both analysis of what's happening and up to the minute reports of actions, meetings, rallies, etc, and to join with us in CONTINUING to push for impeachment and new elections.

## FARMWORKERS TURNING THE TIDE

In April, 1973 the United Farm Workers Union (UFW) lost 150 of its 182 contracts with California grape growers. In July most of the remaining contracts expired. Many of the growers followed the example of the lettuce industry and signed pacts with the Teamsters Union.

The UFW has been striking and picketing the grape fields since April, first in the southernmost vineyards of the Coachella Valley and more recently in the San Joaquin Valley. Cesar Chavez, head of the UFW, has called for elections to allow farmworkers to choose which union will represent them but the Teamsters, with contracts in hand, have refused.

In July, things looked bad for the UFW. But the situation is now turning around. The Teamsters are beginning to run scared. Why?

Most importantly, the UFW has mobilized thousands of workers to the picket lines. The workers effectively prevented the picking of half the grapes in the Coachella Valley in June and July, causing growers to lose \$7-8 million. As a result the Teamsters—who must prove to the growers that they can get the grapes into the stores—resorted to violent attacks against the UFW. In August, violence erupted in unprecedented proportions. Teamster goons and local sheriffs deputies beat dozens of UFW pickets, shot and wounded two strikers and finally, in late August, killed two UFW members. The Teamsters' role in the violence has alienated some of their former allies; leaders of the ILWU (which almost merged with the Teamsters six months ago) have condemned the violence and called for an end to ILWU agreements with the Teamsters. In addition, many rank-and-file Teamsters are siding with the UFW.

Another reason for the Teamsters' resort to violence is their total inability to organize farmworkers. The Teamsters negotiate "sweetheart" contracts (signed without the knowledge or consent of the workers) which favor growers over workers. Under UFW contracts the union controls the hiring process, giving workers real power over working conditions in the fields. The UFW also has strict safety clauses concerning the use of pesticides, a protection to consumers as well as farm workers. Teamster agreements have neither of these provisions, relying on profit-making labor contractors to supply workers to the fields at harvest time. In addition, the UFW has a history of fighting hard to enforce its contracts (which growers often try to circumvent) whereas the Teamsters do not.

### POLITICS IN THE BACKGROUND

Though the battle is chiefly won or lost in the fields, larger political considerations are hurting the Teamsters. In the outpouring of Watergate-related revelations, the Teamsters have been exposed as a major partner in a network involving Nixon, right-wing business and the Mafia.

In early December, 1972, Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons met with Nixon and Charles Colson at San Clemente. A few days later, on December 12, Fitzsimmons addressed the annual convention of the Farm Bureau Federation, the organization of corporate growers, saying "We in organized labor welcome an alliance with farmers." Shortly thereafter the Teamsters negotiated contracts with California's lettuce growers and then with grape growers. The time sequence is not a coincidence. There are ample reasons

why the Nixon Administration would give the go-ahead for the Teamsters to destroy the UFW. The Teamsters supported Nixon for President in 1972, supplying him with \$4-600,000 in funds. Nixon has said, "Frank Fitzsimmons is always welcome in the White House."

The \$1.6 billion Teamster pension fund, investing money taken from Teamster workers, acts like a huge bank. Since the reign of Jimmy Hoffa, this money has financed many legal and illegal operations of Organized Crime, including hotels and casinos in Las Vegas, land deals in the Southwest, plush resorts such as Rancho La Costa in San Diego (where Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Dean had one of their Watergate cover-up meetings) and well-known Mafia enterprises. The Teamsters have loaned money to California growers—for example one million dollars to the world's largest lettuce grower Bud Antle, who then signed a lettuce-picking contract with the Teamsters.

In their investments the Teamsters also work closely with right-wing financier C. Arnholt Smith, the biggest banker in San Diego and one of Nixon's closest friends and backers since 1946. Smith, known as Mr. San Diego, was indicted in early 1973 for stock fraud. He is the largest personal landowner in the San Joaquin Valley and would not welcome dealing with the UFW. Smith has close financial ties with Mafia personalities in addition to his links with the Teamsters pension fund. But he isn't Nixon's only connection to Organized Crime. Murray Chotiner, Nixon's campaign manager in 1946 and close advisor since, has been the lawyer for 267 Mafia figures. Nixon has also been involved

cont. back page



## SOME COMMENTS ON EHRENREICH'S PROPOSAL

(The last issue of HLN reported "A Proposal to Develop a Comprehensive National Health Plan" presented by John Ehrenreich. The sequel below summarizes the discussion that took place on this proposal at the membership meeting in July. It does not represent the position of Bay Area MCHR as a chapter. To date only two readers have responded to our call for comments on the proposal. There must be more of you who have things to say about it—criticisms, questions, observations. Send them in to be summarized (as fully as space allows) in the next issue for other HLN readers to consider.)

### Direct responses to Ehrenreich's proposal

1. Questions were raised as to the workability of a detailed national plan, considering the differences in the specific situations in which people will be organizing. E makes no reference to the 1971 MCHR position paper, which has been circulated in the health movement for the last two years. One of the advantages of this paper was that the principles could be expanded and applied in detail in accordance with actual local conditions in different areas. An example of this is the proposal to municipalize Berkeley hospitals.

2. E proposes to write a health plan which is both an expression of the ideals of the health movement and potentially realizable under capitalism at the same time. This is unrealistic. A distinction must be made between a maximum program, the expression of the ultimate goals of a movement, and a transitional program, consisting of proposals that may be attainable in the existing circumstances and that help to change those circumstances in favor of more far-reaching social change, i.e., in the direction of the maximum program. Such a transitional program must be dynamic, changing to meet changed conditions.

3. E says he desires a program which is "... achievable, in principle at least, under capitalism..." and he adds a little later, "Full realization of the plan would almost certainly be impossible save in a situation of a major political crisis threatening the very survival of American capitalism." When such a crisis occurs the health movement should certainly not be pushing a plan that could help to rationalize and stabilize the health system under capitalism. Such a crisis would be a time to be pushing a much more advanced position. If the health movement were to remain wedded to such a plan in a crisis of that sort, it would be playing a reactionary role, not a progressive one.

4. Questions were raised concerning the role of legislative proposals or those "equivalent to legislation." The general opinion was that the changes we want will not occur through legislation.

5. E fails to address the question of how social change takes place. It is essential to deal with this in order to make plans or write proposals which are intended to contribute to such change. Probably there is not unity in the health movement on this question. E's suggestion that the cooperative effort of writing a plan would create unity in the movement as a whole completely sidesteps the fundamental processes necessary for uniting a movement: that is, the difficult task of developing and discussing political perspectives in order to reach agreement. This task is made even more necessary when considering the conditions currently present in this country.

6. E's proposal is health movement chauvin-

ist. Over and over again it describes the needs, goals, etc., of the health movement, but nowhere is this related to the nation as a whole, or to the interaction of political work around health with political work in other areas. Changes in the U.S. health system will come about through a national and international movement of which health is but one aspect. Organizing around health can contribute to the development of the broader movement. How it will contribute is a key issue in deciding what to do. For example, for the health movement to choose to focus on strengthening a "counterculture" is quite different from choosing to strengthen the organizations of the working class, or choosing to focus on the inner city "street force," or choosing to focus on providing material support for Third World liberation movements. Each of these positions would follow from a very different view of the overall struggle, and the role of the health movement within it. A program must make such choices, and to do so requires that we see the health movement in this broader context, as well as having an analysis of how change will occur.

7. E's proposal is national chauvinist. Nowhere in his proposal is the relationship of the struggle for adequate health in the U.S. related to the struggle in the rest of the world. E recognizes that the health system here has enormous resources, and suggests that a program take advantage of these resources. However, the fact that the U.S. has succeeded in developing these resources at the expense (generally speaking) of the rest of the world means that a movement in this country must take some responsibility in its program for aiding the development of such resources elsewhere.

8. Many parties and movements throughout

the world have already formulated programs for action in the area of health. Lately people have spent a good deal of time examining China. Of at least equal relevance to our tasks in the U.S. are the programs of left groups in other advanced capitalist countries. We can learn from their experiences and analyses. The English CP, for example, has a specific program for action in the area of health. This is not to suggest that we adopt their program, or anyone else's—obviously they are formulated for different conditions. But we may benefit from their efforts by examining them critically.

### What a national health project could do

1. Health has been one of the areas in which the movement has been able to put forward concrete, constructive proposals for the future as well as a negative critique. This is one of our strengths and should be pursued.

2. The 1971 MCHR position paper would be a reasonable starting point for the preparation of further proposals in which basic principles are explored and described.

A good way to begin would be for chapters or groups to analyse and criticise this document, bringing out its usefulness in the past, its inadequacies, its omissions and its errors. It could be expanded and explained more fully. Statistics, now out of date, could be revised.

3. People remember events when the MCHR position paper was used in organizing. One example was an AFL-CIO organizers' meeting at which people made a presentation of that position. This was considered very successful at the time. The creation of further materials which could be used in similar ways was felt to be a good idea.

4. The question of people's politics is central  
cont. p. 3

### CESAR CHAVEZ SPEAKS ON HEALTH CARE

*People are healthy not because of good hospitals or good doctors, or good medicine. Healthy people are the product of a healthy life. A healthy body demands that you have decent living conditions and decent working conditions.*

*Human living conditions and healthy food do far more to promote good health than all the doctors and all the medicine in the world. A strong Union contract will bring you decent wages so that you can feed yourself and your family. It will bring you healthy working conditions so that you might enjoy the fruits of your labor; it will bring you dignity as a worker so that you might decide on the nature of the work that you do.*

*Without a strong contract, medical care is impossible. Medical care without a contract is like trying to keep dry in a storm. Someone might throw you a towel as a gesture of good will, but a strong contract will bring you inside and offer you shelter. A strong contract is of much more value to the health of you and your family than a dozen clinics. Unless a clinic is under the shelter of a strong union it is useless to you.*

*The clinic is not given to farm workers like a gift, but is the result of struggle and sacrifice. The same struggle and sacrifice that goes into building a union goes into organizing a clinic.*

*That struggle will not end once a particular contract is signed or once a particular clinic is opened but will go on until every farmworker is protected by a contract and every farmworker family is assured of decent medical care.*

*The struggle does not end at the door of the clinic but must be brought inside. The clinic staff must not rest until good health is a reality for all farm workers and not just a hope. Farmworker patients must sacrifice so that they might share the health benefits they receive with all their brothers and sisters throughout the country.*

*At no time can we forget our brothers and sisters who are without medical care and decent clinics. What the Union is all about is sharing. We know what selfishness and greed have done to us and our families for too long now.*

*What we have we must share with others who are willing to struggle until all farm workers and their families enjoy the fruit of their labor and can lead a healthy life. Those unwilling to sacrifice so that they might share their medical benefits with others have no place in our clinics.*

*The Union will struggle until every farm worker can lead a decent life. The clinic will struggle until every farm worker can lead a healthy life. The membership is the Union, the membership is the clinic. The membership must continue the struggle until the last farmworker is reached and the last battle is won.*

VIVA LA CAUSA

VIVA LA HUELGA

VIVA LA CLINICA



## wounded knee -- again

In Pine Ridge, South Dakota (the site of the Wounded Knee occupation) the Native American people face growing repression and armed terror. Last week Pedro Bissonette, an AIM leader, was murdered. On Saturday, two Bureau of Indian Affairs policemen were wounded. This weekend the wake for Pedro was surrounded by police and goons, with random gunfire directed at the Indians. As of this writing there are hundreds of people participating in a funeral procession for Pedro, and serious action by the police is expected tonight.

In response to an emergency call from Pine Ridge, Bay Area MCHR sent a physician and supplies there for medical presence. We have been in contact daily, and are trying to keep local news media informed. Our medical supply stock is dangerously low right now, and we need everything from bandages to surgical instruments to be prepared for future crises or more aid to Pine Ridge. Please call the office to donate anything (824-5888) We can pick donations up.

### IF THERE EVER WAS A TIME TO SEND \$\$\$ TO MCHR, ITS NOW!!

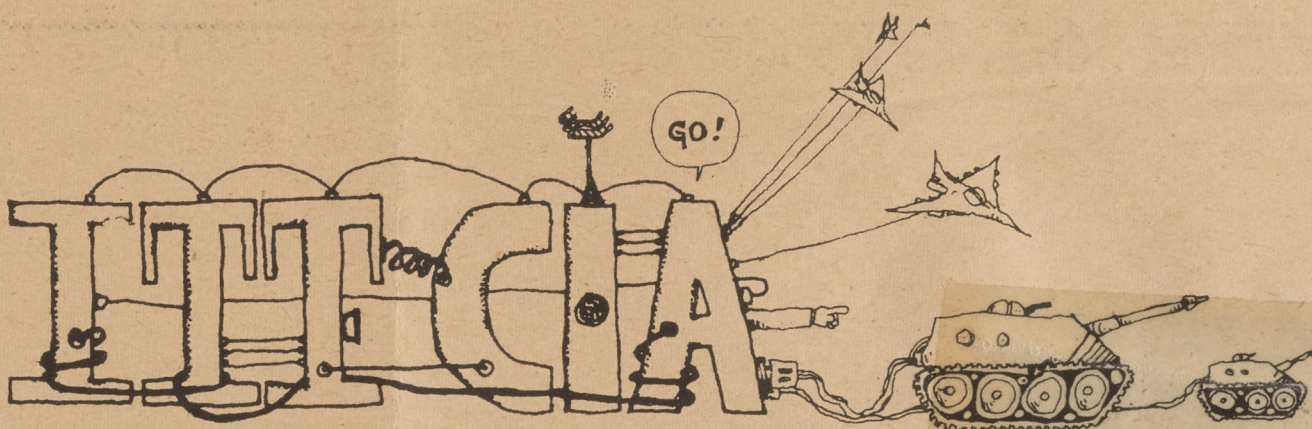
The Bay Area Chapter is completely broke, has no paid staff, and borrowed money to put this HLN out, but dozens of members have been working incredible hours on the emergencies of the past few weeks. Medical Care at Wounded Knee, meetings and actions about impeaching Nixon, public hearings on pre-paid health plans, sending medical supplies to Vietnam, the Casper Weinberger demonstration, a forum on the Chile coup by an MCHR member, and organizing for the APHA convention are some of the activities. WE ARE DOING THE ABOVE ON BORROWED MONEY BECAUSE ITS URGENTLY NEEDED WORK. PLEASE HELP!!

### EHRENREICH (CONT.)

to the development of a plan. This provides us with the opportunity to work out some of these political ideas. The project could be a sort of forum for such discussions.

5. There has been a lack of communication in this area of work. A national health plan project could serve as a focus for gathering information and experiences, and exchanging ideas on all aspects of this subject. The health plan newsletter is a good start at performing these functions. A resource center at which those materials useful for developing proposals specific to local situations might be made available could develop from the project.

6. Although a crisis of the sort that might be characterized as "a major political crisis threatening the very existence of American capitalism" might not exist at this time, a set of circumstances characterized by the presence of large numbers of people of different world and political perspectives sufficiently disenchanted with the present system to be ripe for new ideas, and perhaps interested to the point of being ready to participate in active exploration of alternatives, has developed. This climate of disenchantment and cynicism should be utilized in an active effort to draw to the movement the many people who until recently have been staunch supporters of the American system.



## U.S. INTERVENES IN CHILE

The bloody right-wing military coup that toppled Chile's democratically elected Socialist government on September 11 and has claimed the lives of up to 5000 Chileans, was the direct result of 3 years of U.S. intervention. "There has never been a more clear case of American involvement," stated Stanford University political science professor Richard Fagen. "The United States starved Chile into chaos, then supplied military support..." [for the coup] Prof. Fagen just returned from 18 months as head of Ford Foundations's office in Chile.

While the U.S. government denies its role in the coup, evidence mounts that the right-wing takeover was planned in Washington as well as in Santiago. "This is a business administration, and its business is to protect American business," Secretary of State Rogers told a meeting of U.S. businessmen with interests in Chile in October, 1971. American business in Chile involved \$1 billion in investments, \$700 million of it in the lucrative copper mines. Major investors included Anaconda, Kennecott and ITT. One of Socialist President Salvador Allende's first acts was to nationalize the U.S.-owned copper holdings (with the unanimous support of the Chilean Congress). Other U.S. investments were bought out. And there was more at stake than immediate dollar losses. The U.S. feared that Chile's actions would encourage similar nationalizations in neighboring countries.

On January 19, 1972, Nixon announced a hard-line policy to punish Chile for its nationalizations of U.S. companies and to warn other nations not to pursue similar policies. This included cutting Chile off from public and private credit sources, in order to prevent Chile from buying goods, many of which were available only from the U.S.—corn, fertilizers, medical supplies, and parts for vehicles and machinery. At the same time the U.S. vastly increased military aid, which was designed to build up pro-American elements in the armed forces. Military aid climbed from \$800,000 a year before Allende to \$12 million now; in the same period, economic aid dropped from \$80 to \$8 million per year.

This policy was the result of top-level meetings between members of the Nixon Administration and businessmen, as the Senate hearings on ITT have shown. The plan was to cut Chile off from access to dollars, from needed imports, to produce shortages and an economic crisis in

Chile, preparing the ground for a military takeover, which would rationalize its acts by blaming the Allende government for the "economic crisis." These plans were discussed in a secret memo from U.S. Ambassador to Chile, Nathaniel Davis, to Washington, according to a *Washington Post* article of March 28, 1972.

The economic blockade prepared the ground for the covert part of U.S. policy—CIA action in conjunction with right-wing Chileans and the Chilean military. In 1971, the *San Francisco Chronicle* ran an article disclosing a CIA "Master Plan" to topple 5 or 6 liberal or left-leaning Latin American governments; Chile was one. According to the Senate ITT hearings, the CIA in 1970 had been authorized to spend \$400,000 for "Covert propaganda action" against Allende. CIA agents in Chile worked out of the U.S. Embassy; of 16 people in the political section of the Embassy at least 7 were covert CIA agents according to *Who's Who in the CIA*. A report from NBC News indicates that agents served as intermediaries between right wing Chileans and the Chilean military. The CIA was also implicated in recent acts of sabotage against the Allende government.

Immediate evidence of U.S. involvement in the September 11 coup includes: 1) reports of increased U.S. Air Force activity on the Chile-Argentina border, 2) reports of U.S. naval maneuvers off the Chilean coast around the time of the coup, and 3) the trip of U.S. Ambassador to Chile Nathaniel Davis from Santiago to Washington on September 7 to meet with Henry Kissinger and members of Nixon's "Chile Task Force." The Nixon Administration admits that it had foreknowledge of the coup.

According to Dr. Philip Polikoff, a U.S. public health service physician caught in Chile during the coup, 20,000 people have been gunned down—many in mass executions at the national stadium, others in bombings of universities and factories, and more in exterminations of working class neighborhoods. Political parties and labor unions are outlawed; Congress is closed; leftist newspapers and radio stations have been closed, ransacked and bombed; and books in people's homes and stores are being burned. Military appointees now control all governments and universities.

This article is based on "Chile: The Story Behind the Coup," hot off the press from the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), \$1.00 from Box 226, Berkeley 94701.

### BOYCOTT GRAPES

Re-winning the United Farm Worker grape contracts is now up to the grape eaters of the country. Besides not buying grapes, there is a great deal everyone can do to assist the boycott.

Boycott offices exist in San Francisco, 864-5613, Oakland, 444-6008; Contra Costa County 223-5865; and San Jose 292-4651. People are needed to go to stores, tell managers not to carry grapes, and to organize picketing of stores that carry grapes. Most stores, except Safeway and Lucky's, will give in to minimal pressure. Other people are needed to picket Safeway—a total boycott of Safeway is on! *The next two months are the critical ones for the grape boycott.*



# Invitation: Explore the Opportunities at the UFW Salinas Clinic

La Clinica, windowed Aztec eagles announcing its identity, appeared unbusy from the outside. The contrary was apparent when I opened the door into a room filled with people telling Margaret of their just having been sprayed from a pesticide plane. In the adjoining waiting room was a family with a problem concerning the transfer of medical records, and subsequent authorization for elective surgery in another location, and a man needing written proof of his illness-caused inability to work. My visit was not during scheduled clinic hours.

Margaret Murphy, clinic administrator (i.e., general all-around trouble-shooter), congenially acknowledged my presence and indicated she'd be with me when the atmosphere was less hectic.

La Clinica, formerly a private home, is tiny but well-organized. A large waitingroom is always too small for the number of patients. A small weighing-in/interview room provides an opportunity for screening before a person is seen in one of the exam. rooms. A laboratory, set up in what formerly was the kitchen adjoins the pharmacy, which is located in what formerly was the garage. Compact and neat, but tiny, full of needs for basic supplies, equipment and personnel, the clinic carries an infectious atmosphere of comraderie.

The RFK Health Plan, named after a famous friend of la Union, operates from a fund created out of grower contract agreements to contribute \$.10 per working hour. There are two types of coverage, based on the number of hours worked for a given period of time and credited in advance (e.g., with X number of hours worked, coverage is good for the next 3 months). Workers whose employers formerly had Union contracts, but do no longer, continue to receive care, but have to pay a small amount for each service.

The clinic has its own lab facilities with additional arrangements with the public health department and a private laboratory. X-rays are done (for a fee) through a sympathetic local radiology group. Pharmaceuticals are dispensed from the clinic site, and are stocked on requisition through the Delano clinic.

Personnel—medical, nursing and interested people with bilingual skills ideally—are urgently needed and can be utilized on a once or twice a week/month, etc., basis. Qualified people who can teach paramedical or other related skills (e.g., lab work) to Union member clinic workers are welcome.

As Margaret says, the clinic is the Union, as are the three other clinics that exist in California: Calexico, Sanger, and Delano.

Can you work with us? Interested people may work in many ways: 1) providing direct health services, 2) helping with paper work involved in running a clinic, 3) doing teaching, 4) providing money, and 5) providing supplies and equipment. Because of space limitations, we can only list equipment needs here:

## EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Anesthesia apparatus + resuscitation equipment	Fluorescent lamp
O <sub>2</sub> tank + tubing	Flashlight
Ambu bag + mask	Hot water bottles
oral airway	Microscope (binocular)
laryngoscope + blades	White blood cell pipette
ET tubes	shaker
Examining tables	Sedimentation rack
Baby scale	Stethoscopes
Receiving room stretchers	Otoscopes
E.K.G. machine	Ophthalmoscopes
Gomco (or equivalent)	Sphygmomanometers
Chairs	
Waste receptacles with foot pedal	Urinary catheter trays
Cart	Suture materials
Tables (for typewriters)	Dressing forceps
File cabinets	Punch biopsy
Gooseneck lamps	Ear irrigating sets
Lamps for waiting room	Vaginal specula
Instrument tables	Enema bags
	Hemoglobinometer

For more info. on what's needed and what you can do, contact:

Tom Bodenheimer — 282-3896  
or Robin Beresford — 431-3229

## FARMWORKERS (CONT.)

in land deals with Mafia-connected people in Florida. \$5 million of Teamster pension fund money was also involved in one of those Florida land transactions.

Charles Colson, Nixon's former White House special counsel and architect of the Administration's labor policy, assisted in the 1971 release of Jimmy Hoffa from prison. After leaving the White House during the great 1973 Watergate exodus, Colson became chief legal advisor to the Teamsters. Colson was also the closest White House connection to E. Howard Hunt, the high-ranking CIA official who was instrumental in the 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba and recruited the Miami Cuban exiles to break into the Watergate.

Colson isn't the only link between the Teamsters and Cuban exiles. When Fidel Castro rid Cuba of the Batista dictatorship in 1959, he kicked out the extensive Mafia-controlled gambling and prostitution business. Meyer Lansky, the financial wizard behind the Mafia's Cuban holdings, was associated with Hoffa; assistants of Lansky received Teamster pension fund loans. Lansky, also connected with Nixon and Bebe Rebozo's land deals in Key Biscayne, Florida, was involved with the CIA-financed Bay of Pigs invasion of which then Vice-President Nixon was a key planner in 1960. Lurking in the background is the question, "Did the Cuban exile-CIA-Mafia-Teamster-Nixon axis have anything to

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### THE CHILE COUP--AN EYEWITNESS REPORT AND SLIDE SHOW

Friday Nov. 2, 8pm, at the Bethany Methodist Church, Sanchez and Clipper Sts., San Francisco. Speaking will be Dr. Phillip Polakoff, MCHR member and physician with the U.S. Public Health Service. Donation-\$1, to benefit Connections and other prison groups.

11/6-8—Tues. thru Thurs..

American Public Health Assn.  
convention with MCHR booth & workshop leaders  
Call office 824-5888 for more info

11-10-Sat.—7:30 p.m.

Jt. MCHR/U.S. China Friendship Assn.,  
public program presenting:  
Maud Russell, ed of *Far East Reporter* and  
age-old authority on China, speaking  
on "New Developments in China"  
St. Peters Church — 1249 Alabama, S.F.

11/15—Thurs.—7:30 p.m.

General membership meeting on Occupational Health & Safety  
2519 Pacific Ave., S.F.

11/17—Sat.—7:30 p.m.

U.S.-China Friendship Assn.  
public program presenting:  
Maud Russell (again) speaking on "Other  
New Developments in China"  
Bethany Methodist Church, S.F.  
Sanchez & Clipper (nr. 25 St.)

12/13—Thurs.—7:30 p.m.

general membership meeting  
Topic to be announced 11/15  
2519 Pacific Ave., S.F.

do with the assassinations of JFK (who caused the failure of the Bay of Pigs) and RFK (who put Hoffa in jail and was out to get Organized Crime)? Some evidence suggests that the answer is Yes.

In summary, the Teamsters' bureaucracy and Organized Crime form an entourage linked to men surrounding Richard Nixon. In the aftermath of Watergate, these connections are embarrassing to both Nixon and the Teamsters. And to top it off, Hoffa is now maneuvering against Fitzsimmons to regain control over the Teamsters and its lucrative pension fund. Rumor has it that Fitzsimmons may be seeking support from the AFL-CIO, which he won't get by persecuting the AFL-CIO-affiliated UFW.

Not only are the farmworkers battling the giant agribusiness complex dominated by Bank of America, Safeway and huge corporate growers; they are also pitted against a network of Organized Crime, the Teamsters Union, right-wing businessmen and politicians and Cuban exiles—a network which is Richard Nixon's principal base of power. The weakening of Nixon's control as a result of Watergate is a boost for the UFW. But the outcome of Watergate will not decide whether farmworkers in the fields of California win their struggle. That decision is up to the workers themselves and all other Americans who recognize the need to defeat the Nixon-Teamster-Mafia-corporate alliance to improve the conditions of their lives.

For more information on the Teamster-Mafia-Nixon axis, see NACLA's Report on Nixon and the Election, October, 1972 (\$1 from NACLA, Box 226, Berkeley 94701); *Sundance* magazine, November-December, 1972; and a series of articles in the journal *Computers and Automation*, 1972 and 1973.

## MCHR MEMBERSHIP

Please clip and return to MCHR, P.O. Box 7677, S.F. CA 94119

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Job \_\_\_\_\_ Where? \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I would like to join MCHR.  
Enclosed are dues of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I am making a contribution of \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
to MCHR.

☐ I pledge \$ \_\_\_\_\_ each month to MCHR,  
beginning \_\_\_\_\_

## FAIR SHARE DUES SCHEDULE (please check proper box)

INCOME	% OF INCOME	CONTRIBUTION
up to \$5,000	.1%	\$8 _____
up to \$10,000	.2%	\$10-20 _____
up to \$15,000	.3%	\$30-45 _____
up to \$20,000	.4%	\$60-80 _____
above \$20,000	.5%	\$100 up _____

☐ I would only like to subscribe to Health Liberation News. Here's \$3.

☐ I would only like to subscribe to Health Rights News. Here's \$5.

☐ I would like more information on MCHR's \_\_\_\_\_ project.

Dues and contributions are tax-exempt.